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28 August 1969

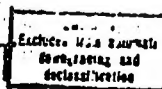
MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, CI/R&A
ATTENTION : Mr. [John Fort] OS
SUBJECT : EVANS, Medford Stanton

Attached is a summary of information on Subject from
OS records as requested by you on 1 August 1969.

Paul F. Gaylor
Paul F. Gaylor
Chief, Security Research Staff/OS

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28 August 1969

SUBJECT : EVANS, Medford (Dr.)

1. A clipping of an article from the San Antonio, Texas LIGHT newspaper dated 30 June 1969 entitled "Group Claims Negro IQ Low" reported that Subject was one of the "endorsers" of the Racial Studies Committee. He was identified as a consultant to the Citizens Council and former chief of training at the AEC. "He was recently quoted as suggesting a CIA hand in the deaths of President Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King."

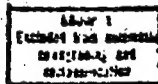
2. A search of OS records revealed the following information on Subject contained in reference files.

Subject was reported to be active in the Citizens Councils of America, usually called the White Citizens, and the John Birch Society. A New York Times article for 4 April 1969 entitled "Fund with Birch Society Ties Helped Otepka in State Department Job Fight by Paying Legal Debts" reported that Medford EVANS said that Mr. Otepka had taken a modest part in two political seminars at a 1968 John Birch Society summer rally held in Boston. Subject was described as "book review editor for the Birch Society magazine and managing editor of the segregationist White Citizens Council's weekly."

3. Attached is a biographic sketch of Subject which appeared in HUMAN EVENTS for 12 April 1969. Also, biographic data taken from the 1966-69 "Who's Who in America" is set out below. Neither source contain confirmation of the statement which appeared in the San Antonio, Texas LIGHT newspaper that Subject had worked for AEC.

Evans, M(edford) Stanton, newspaper editor; b. Kingeville, Texas 20 July 1934; son of Medford Bryan and Alice Josephine (Stanton). Education: B.A. Yale, 1955; student, New York University, 1955. Married Sue Ellen Moore 14 April 1962. Asst. Editor,

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THE FREEMAN, 1955; editorial staff NATIONAL REVIEW, 1955-56, contributing editor, 1960-; managing editor, HUMAN EVENTS, 1956-59, trustee, 1960-; chief editorial writer INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, 1959-60; editor, 1960-. Recipient Freedoms Foundation awards for editorial writing, 1959-60; award for outstanding editorial pages NATIONAL HEADLINERS CLUB, 1960. Member of American Society of Newspaper Editors, National Headliners Club, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Delta Chi. He is a Republican Methodist and belongs to the following clubs: Capitol Hill (Washington); Elizabethan (Yale); Indianapolis Press; Indianapolis Athletic; Yale of Indiana Author of "Revolt on the Campus," 1961; "The Frings on Top," 1962. His residence address is 6020 Winnpenny Lane, Indianapolis and his office address is 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.

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18 April 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: C/CI/RAA

ATTENTION : Mr. [John H. Fort] ⁰³

SUBJECT : John Marshall Nichols, M.D.

REFERENCE : Memo For DD/MS fr CI/RAA dtd 10 Apr 69,
Subject: Garrison and the Kennedy Assassination

1. A search has been made of records available to us. There are some illogical factors in the Subject's record, which suggest the need for validation, and others which seem to recommend investigation when circumstances permit. These matters were outlined orally to Mr. [Fort] ⁰³ on 17 April 1969, however, it is best that they be set down here.

2. On the basis of chronology, observations are noted which identify those foreign and foreign-educated physicians who should know the Subject, and events which may pertain:

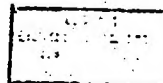
a. 1938-1942, a report indicates he "flunked" out of West Virginia University, whether or not he was reinstated is not on his medical records.

b. 1942-1949, there is nothing on the record for the period. When and where did he obtain his Masters degree? In fact was he in one of the military forces, hospitalized, or what?

c. 1950, received Ph.D. from University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. What do the biographic and academic records show on him at that time?

d. 1950-1951, employed as Physiology Assistant, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston Salem, North Carolina. Again, what do biographic and employment records there show?

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3. Medical education classmates and contemporaries 1951-1954:

a. One source of medical credential information indicates he applied for medical approval in the U.S.A. over his own signature as a graduate in 1954 from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. This factor by itself would be illogical, because that school requires six(6) years of study before granting either a Bachelor of Medicine or of Surgery. Such a period would mean he started school in Edinburgh during 1948 and that is inconsistent with other data in the reference. However, if he joined the class in 1951, there are three classmates (1954), one student who graduated one year earlier (1953), and one who graduated one year later (1955) currently recorded as being in the United States, and three others (1954) of record abroad:

(1) Classmates -- 1954:

(a) MCCUE, Francis B., M.D., 7106 Park Avenue, Allen Park, Michigan, 48101, in General Practice. Was in Ann Arbor, Michigan, o/a 13 September 1959. He is reported to be a Naturalized Citizen, who was born 15 June 1927, place not recorded.

(b) MCNEIL, Henrietta P. A. G., M.D., Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 19107, in Anesthesiology. She is reported to have English citizenship with a Permanent Resident Visa. Born in July 1930, place not recorded.

(c) OLIVER, Donald Cross, M.D., Watford City, North Dakota, 58854, in General Practice. He is reported to be English citizen with a Permanent Resident Visa. Born February 1930, place not recorded.

(d) CATHRO, David Methven, M.D., U.K. Citizen, February 1968 in Paris, France.

(e) CONNER, Phyllis Marie, U.K. Citizen, October 1964 in London, England.

(f) HOLDERNESS, Margaret C., U.K. Citizen, April 1961 in London, England.

(2) One Year Earlier Graduate -- 1953

ROSEN, Robert H., M.D., 319 Wayland Street, Providence, R.I., 02906, in General Surgery. He is reported to be a Native Born U. S. Citizen in 1923, place not recorded.

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(3) One Year Later Graduate -- 1955

CONSTABLE, William Charles, M.D., University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901, in Therapeutic Radiology. He is reported to be an English Citizen, born 1 October 1929, place not recorded.

b. Another source of medical credential information indicates he applied for medical approval in the U.S.A. over his own signature on the basis of Registrable Qualifications Granted by the Scottish Conjoint Board in 1954. This is possible, however, there is room for clarification. A conjecture might be, he was able to combine credit for three (3) years of training at the University of Edinburgh with his earlier academic training and experience in the U.S.A., to the satisfaction of the Conjoint Board, and thereby obtain his certification, although he was not graduated from the University of Edinburgh. There were no 1954 contemporaries under this category. Of possible relevancy are three native-born Americans who appear to claim 1952 qualifications under the same arrangement:

(1) BERLOW, A. Joseph, M.D., Wheeling, West Virginia, Born February 1909.

(2) WEINBERG, Martin Herbert, M.D., Trenton, New Jersey, Born September 1923.

(3) WIENER, Milton M., M.D., Hackensack, New Jersey, Born April 1921.

c. If, as the reference and visa records indicate, he was with the Class of 1954 from the University of Liverpool (which is in Liverpool and not London) the following probably would have the best knowledge of him:

(1) Classmates -- 1954

(a) SHELLEY, Thomas Frank, M.D., 766 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210, in Internal Medicine. His citizenship is not on the record. He was born in November 1928, place not stated. He, too, belongs to the Endocrine Society as does Dr. Nichols.

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SUBJECT: John Marshall Nichols, M.D.

(b) HOLMES, Eric, M.D., 5301 Barry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas 75235, in Anesthesiology. He claims English Citizenship and has a Permanent Resident Visa. Born 13 October 1929, place not recorded.

(c) KELLNER, A. Diana, M.D., in London September 1967, UKMI Citizenship.

d. Of possible interest are other graduates from the University of Liverpool, who were granted their degrees in 1953 and 1955, because they are only one year ahead or behind the subject:

(1) PARKES, Gerald, M.D., 301 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501, in General Practice. Class of 1953. Formerly, April 1961, in Denver, Colorado. Claims English Citizenship with Permanent Resident Visa. Born March 1922, place not recorded.

(2) MEHRA, Narendra Nath, M.D., Toronto, Canada 1965-1966 at least. He is reported to be a citizen of India. Class of 1953.

(3) MAHLOUF, Gabriel Michel, M.D., at Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, 35233, Practicing Gastroenterology. Born June 1929, place not recorded. Has Lebanese Citizenship and Permanent Resident Visa. Class 1953.

(4) JACOBS, Cicely Gloria E., M.D., Winnipeg, Manitoba in March 1963. Class of 1953. Date and place of birth not on record. Claims UKMI Citizenship.

(5) SIMPSON, George M., M.D., 21 Laurel Road, New York, N.Y. 10956, in Psychiatry. U. S. Native Born, September 1926. Class 1955.

(6) ROBERTS, Newell Orville, M.D., 1701 E. Shepherd Drive, Houston, Texas 77019, in Psychiatry. U. S. Native Born, August 1916. Class 1955.

(7) KELLNER, Robert, M.D., Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, Houston, Texas 77205, in Psychiatry. He was born in July 1922 and there is a suggestion in one record that he was born in CSR, but now is an English Citizen with a Permanent Resident Visa.

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(8) HARRIS, Stanley Ralph, M.D., who was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 21 October 1963. He was recorded as a U.S.A. Citizen, but there is no record of his current whereabouts.

(9) CURETON, Edward Ervine, M.D., at Veterans Administration Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana 46207, engaged in psychiatry. Born 3 April 1930, place not on record. He claims English Citizenship and has a Permanent Resident Visa. He was in London on 27 September 1966.

4. Subsequent to medical education exposures:

a. During his short stay in New Haven, Connecticut 1954-1955, he could have become acquainted with:

(1) ROSE, John Keith, M.D., last reported at Karolinska Institute, Bacteriology Department, Stockholm, Sweden. Born July 1925 in U.S.A. Class Yale 1954.

(2) GRESSER, Ion, M.D., last reported at 16 Rue Vaillant-Couturier, Villejuif, Seine, France. Born October 1928 in U.S.A. Class Yale 1955. Engaged in pathology.

(3) SIEDGE, Clement Blount, M.D., last reported at Strangeway Laboratory, Cambridge, England. Born November 1930 in U.S.A. Class Yale 1955. Engaged in orthopedics.

b. If Dr. Nichols was at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, from May 1955 through at least January 1957; at this time it does not appear there were any recorded foreign nationals who would have been taught by him. The following U.S. Native-Born graduates are reported to be overseas:

(1) DE HAVEN, Barbara Hoskin, M.D., Born August 1929, now in Bilaspur, M.P., India. Class 1956.

(2) WAMPLER, Fred W., M.D., Born 1 July 1932, now in Maharashtra, India. Class 1957.

(3) THRELKELD, William Logan, M.D., Born October 1932, now in the Republic of the Congo. Class 1957.

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(4) WILLIAMS, Edwin Leon II, M.D., Born 30 November 1933, now in Kapit Sarawak, Malaysia. Class 1960.

c. Dr. Nichols appears to be most interested in The Endocrine Society. The office of that Society is reported to be at 1200 North Walker Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It was organized in 1917 in New York as Association for the Study of Internal Secretions and incorporated in 1918. Total membership is approximately 1,300. Of the 62,000 foreign-educated physicians in the U.S.A., it seems 129 currently are members of the Society. Thirty-six of the members also belong to one or more other organizations of which he is a member. Six(6) of these are pathologists and 4 of the 6 are qualified/recognized by the Pathology Specialty Board:

(1) EVANS, Gerald T., M.D., at University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. He, too, accepts no promotional mail. Born 11 March 1900, Galt, Ontario, Canada. Graduated from McGill Medical School, Montreal, Canada 1932. Now Professor Emeritus of Pathology. U. S. Naturalized Citizen.

(2) FLEISCHMANN, Walter, M.D., 1406 Lynwood Drive, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601. Born December 1896, Vienna, Austria. Graduated from the University of Vienna 1922. Naturalized U. S. Citizen.

(3) FURTH, Jacob, M.D., 99 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10032. He also is a member of American Society for Experimental Pathology. Born September 1896 at Miskolc, Hungary. Graduate of German University at Prague 1921. Now Naturalized U. S. Citizen.

(4) PERLMAN, Robert M., M.D., 416 North Street, Sausalito, California 94965. Born August 1914 in U.S.A. Graduated from the University of Geneva, Switzerland in 1942.

(5) SKELTON, Floyd R., M.D., University of Buffalo School of Medicine, Buffalo, New York 14214. Graduated from the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada 1947. U. S. Naturalized Citizen.

(6) NICHOLS, John Marshall, M.D.

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SUBJECT: John Marshall Nichols, M.D.

d. He is also a member of the American Society for Experimental Pathology. Offices were at the School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The Society was founded December 1913 and incorporated in 1950. Active members 679. Of the 679 active members, 140 are foreign-educated physicians. Seven(7) additional names follow who have memberships in common with Dr. Nichols.

(1) ANDERSON, William A. Douglas, M.D., Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida 33136. Born August 1910. U. S. Naturalized Citizen. Educated in Canada.

(2) DUBIN, Isadore M., M.D., 3300 Henry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19129. Born 13 July 1913. U. S. Naturalized Citizen. Educated in Canada.

(3) HENNIGAR, Gordon Ross, M.D., Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina 29403. Born December 1919. Educated in Canada. U. S. Naturalized Citizen.

(4) LANGE, Kurt, M.D., 11 E. 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. Born October 1906. U. S. Naturalized Citizen. Educated in Germany.

(5) LEHR, David, M.D., 1 E. 105th Street, New York, N.Y. 10029. Born March 1910. U. S. Naturalized Citizen. Educated in Austria.

(6) POPPER, Hans, M.D., 5th Avenue and 100th Street, New York, N. Y. 10029. Born November 24, 1903. U. S. Naturalized Citizen. Educated in Austria.

(7) SCHMID, Rudi, M.D., Moffitt University California Hospitals, San Francisco, California 94122. Born 2 May 1922. U. S. Naturalized Citizen. Educated in Switzerland.

e. He is also a member of the American College of Physicians, with offices at 4200 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Total membership approximately 11,000 of which 752 are foreign-educated physicians. Sixteen of the members have the same year of birth. Twenty-eight members claim their degree year as Dr. Nichols -- 1954.

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SUBJECT: John Marshall Nichols, M.D.

f. In his current Zip Code Area, 66103, there are 100 foreign-educated physicians and fourteen(14) are also associated with Dr. Nichols; one is educated in Egypt, but is a citizen of ISRAEL, with Exchange Visitor Visa; one educated in TAIWAN, but citizen of China; one educated in and a citizen of CPR; four from the Philippines, one Thai, one England, one Hungary now U. S. Naturalized, one from Indonesia, one India, one Peru, and one Mexico.

5. Referring to paragraphs 3 and 4, the following events seem to have occurred during the periods:

a. April 11, 1951 ties him in with Liverpool, England.

b. November 15, 1954, while he was supposedly engaged in a pathology internship at the Grace-New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut, he was at least interested in going to the UK, France, Germany, Belgium, and Suisse. Very few internes, unless independently well-to-do, can afford such travels.

c. November 22, 1955, he was married to Norma Mary Hajek of Czech parentage, who was born October 16, 1924.

d. February-March 1956, he was interested in travel to Czechoslovakia and the USSR. This would have been during his tenure at Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

e. He is one of the few medical men who have documented their desires to receive "No Promotional Mail".

f. He is licensed to practice medicine in West Virginia, Virginia, Kansas, Florida, and New York. Each of these places should be able to provide biographic and professional data.

g. He is reported to have published an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association. A copy of the article is being carefully located for forwarding to your office.

6. Dr. Nichols is a maverick in the opinions of some qualified medical observers. He provides some reason to question the validity of all the factors (1942--to date) leading to his current status as a pathologist. The individuals who should have the broadest knowledge of his attitude and activities are probably identified under paragraphs 4c and 4d above.

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SUBJECT: John Marshall Nichols, M.D.

7. We have refrained from contacting a man who either knows or can learn pertinent details, pending the receipt of instructions from your office.

8. We appreciate this opportunity to consider the case with you.

Edward M. Gurn, M.D.

EDWARD M. GURN, M.D.

Deputy Director of Medical Services

Attachs (2)

Attachment I - JAMA Article

Attachment II- Publications

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ATTACHMENT I

JAMA

VOL 201, NO 2

JULY 10, 1967

THE JOURNAL
of the
American Medical Association

AUG 30 1967

Copy



Victoria and Albert Museum, London

is primarily depicted in Webster's "Sickness and Recovery" (1901). It is a painting of two children, one of whom is the artist's son. The painting is a reproduction of a 19th-century work. The children resemble the two young boys dancing in the form of a "V" in the painting. The painting is more than the sad and sickly young boys. Much credit for this improvement must be given to medical education (see Symposium on page 106). This concern the discoveries of a few physicians to the knowledge of all.

Special Contribution

President Kennedy's Adrenals

John Nicholas, MD

While the late President Kennedy held public office, an aura of mystery prevailed regarding his endocrine status. During his campaign for, and brief tenure of, the presidency, rumors circulated that he suffered from chronic adrenocortical insufficiency (Addison's disease). Credence was given to these rumors by failure of his attending physicians to deny the allegations. Since his death, speculation continues partially related to failure of federal officials to release pertinent data. This is in marked contrast to the intimate details of President Eisenhower's several illnesses which were given wide dissemination in various news media. The moral and ethical issues were carefully considered by Lt. Gen. L. D. Henton and his associates when they concluded the world had a right to know of the medical details of President Eisenhower's operation for regional enteritis. President Eisenhower agreed with this. This writer also agrees that the public is entitled to knowledge of the health of their chief executive and candidates for this office. Details of the final illnesses of other presidents who died or were assassinated while in office have been disclosed and extensively discussed in medical journals.

It may be argued that a breach of physician-patient relationship would result if physicians, with direct professional knowledge of President Kennedy's illness, made public comment without consent. With the furor which arose from Lord Moran's disclosure of Churchill's clinical condition. However, none of the foregoing considerations apply if any other person (physician or lay) drew conclusions from previously published data.

Known Published Facts

In a discussion on management of adrenocortical insufficiency and surgery, Nicholas et al. in 1955 reported three cases—the third, a 37-year-old man whose Addison's disease was stated to be well controlled for seven years. After extensive endocrine study, lumbosacral sympathectomy was performed in the Hospital for Special Surgery in the Cornell University Medical College Complex on Oct. 21, 1954. The patient returned four months later for removal of the metal

On Oct. 11, 1954, in a 1½-inch column on page 39, the New York Times reported that the Department of Pathology, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, had requested the University of Kansas Medical Center, Rainbow Blvd. at 38th St., Kansas City, Kan. 64103 (Dr. Nichols).

Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, disclosed last night that he would enter the Hospital for Special Surgery here today for a spinal operation to clear up a wartime injury. He said he expected to be in hospital at 331 East Forty-second Street, about six weeks.

October 11, 1954

KENNEDY SURGERY TODAY

Bay State Senator Will Be Treated for Spine Injury

Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, is scheduled to undergo surgery today in the Hospital for Special Surgery, 331 East Forty-second Street. He had suffered a spinal injury in action in the Solomon Islands when his PT boat was cut in two by a Japanese destroyer. Senator Kennedy underwent surgery in 1943, but his condition has progressively worsened, requiring him to use crutches. The new operation has been postponed three times in the last ten days for a series of medical tests. It is believed that Mr. Kennedy will be hospitalized for two months and will be able to return to Washington some time in February.

October 21, 1954

KENNEDY QUILTS HOSPITAL

Massachusetts Senator Flies to Florida to Recuperate

Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, walked out of the Hospital for Special Surgery yesterday. Later he, his wife and his brother, Edward, a Harvard student, left Teterboro, N. J., Airport by private plane for Miami Beach. The Senator will convalesce there. A hospital bulletin said: "His condition is good and it is hoped that he will return to Washington at the end of March." Senator Kennedy underwent a spinal operation last October at the hospital for an injury received in action in the Navy in World War II. He went to Florida shortly before Christmas and reentered the hospital on Feb. 10. The next day a metal plate that was said to be slowing his recovery was removed.

February 26, 1955

New York Times report of President Kennedy's surgery. (Copyrighted 1954, 1955 by the New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.)

Times reported that Senator John F. Kennedy entered the Hospital for Special Surgery for a spinal operation. Later, this same newspaper, in a 10-inch column on page 1, announced that Senator Kennedy was operated on Oct 24, 1961. Again, four months later, Feb 28, 1962, the *Times* revealed that Senator Kennedy walked out of the hospital, having had a plate removed 15 days previously (Figure).

Comment

These facts were independently documented by the two separate disciplines of medicine and journalism prior to his candidacy for the presidency of the United States. It is most unlikely that two persons with the same age and clinical history of the late President would have undergone similar surgery in the same hospital on the same day and returned on exactly the same time four months later for removal of the plates. If so, Nicholas et al would have illustrated their paper with four cases instead of three. This writer believes the case cited by Nicholas et al is that of the late President and he accepts their clinical diagnosis of Addison's disease.

The diagnosis of Addison's disease could have been firmly established at autopsy and perhaps the

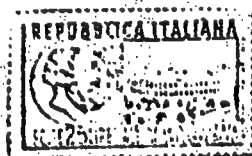
etiology determined. However, the autopsy protocol is curiously silent on this point as well as on details of the pituitary, of his vertebral column, and various joints. The silence on these points may be due to: (a) accidental or intentional failure to search and observe, or (b) suppression of autopsy findings and existing clinical records by relatives or federal officials or both. These conditions would not have prevailed if the autopsy had been done in the jurisdiction where death occurred. In any circumstance, the clinical diagnosis of Addison's disease may be strongly presumed by continued silence by the attending physicians, officials of the hospital, or others with direct knowledge.

The most unfortunate aspect is concealment of the diagnosis. Addison's disease, formerly fatal, is an honorable disease and is not a disease to be concealed. It has no stigma to be avoided. Patients with Addison's disease can now be maintained under perfect control, whereas diabetes still may follow an erratic, hazardous, and fulminating course even with the best of medical therapy. The fact that President Kennedy was continuously engaged in strenuous mental and physical activity, tolerated extensive surgical trauma, and became father of four children, all without decrease in life expectancy, is noteworthy.

References

1. Humes, J. J., Boswell, J. T., and Finch, P. A.: Autopsy Report and Supplemental Report (Commission Exhibit No. 352), The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964, pp 538-545.
2. Official Autopsy Report on President Kennedy, 1963, editorial comment, *JAMA* 192:87 (April 5) 1965.
3. Heston, J. D., et al: President Eisenhower's Operation for

- Regional Enteritis: A Footnote to History, *Ann Surg* 159:612-618 (May) 1964.
4. Professional Secrecy, editorial, *Brit Med J* 1:1313-1314 (May 29) 1964.
5. Nicholas, A., et al: Management of Adrenocortical Insufficiency During Surgery, *Arch Surg* 71:737-742 (Nov) 1965.



FRACASTORO, PHYSICIAN OF ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.—Girolamo Fracastoro (1478-1553), physician of the Italian Renaissance, described syphilis and gave the disease its name through the medium of poetry. Prior to that, the disease was called the "love pestilence."

Hieronymus Fracastorius, known today as Girolamo Fracastoro, was born in Verona, Italy, and studied at the nearby University of Padua. He entered into the practice of medicine in his native city. Syphilis and tuberculosis were widespread and he turned his attention to these diseases.

In 1525, he published his poem, *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus*, with a revision five years later. His *De Contagione*, which appeared in 1546, is a more scientific discourse on that disease and tuberculosis. This also had a chapter on the treatment of the venereal disease. (Fracastorius, the Poet of Syphilis, editorial, *JAMA* 186:593-594 [Nov 9] 1963.)

Fracastoro retired from the active practice of medicine shortly after that and devoted his time to the materia medica and botany. He rediscovered some of the herbs used in olden times, wrote of the movements of the planets, became interested in geology, showed a concept of the refraction of light, and was the first to refer to the magnetic poles of the earth. A stroke ended his life.

Italy in 1955 issued a 25 lire stamp bearing his portrait.—Mirt, J. A., "Medical Pathfinders on Postage Stamps."

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ATTACHMENT II

PUBLICATIONS

Dr. Nichols has written the following publications:

1. Unusual Adrenal Cortex, J. Endoc., 26:550-2, May 66
2. Effects of Polyurene on Adrenal Cortex, Lab. Invest., 15:412-21, Feb 66
3. Adrenal Cortex in Tumors and Hypertension, JAMA, 194:893-8, 22 Nov 65
4. Polyhydraninous in Anencephaly, JAMA, 197:549-51, 15 Aug 66
5. Thorotrast, JAMA, 198:792, 14 Nov 68
6. Indiscriminate Use of Penicillin, Oral Surgery, 20:180-4, Aug 65
7. Effect of Pulmonary Hypertension on Adrenals and Kidneys of Dogs Infected with Heart Worm, Lab. Invest., 13:800-8, July 64
8. Craniopharyngioma of Pituitary Gland, JAMA, 185:643-6, 24 Aug 63
9. Adrenal Weight Maintaining Corticotropin in Cancer of Lung, JAMA, 185:696-8, 31 Aug 63
10. ACTH Like Excretion In Carcinoma of Ovary (The Clinical Effect of mp-DDD), JAMA, 182:1713-5, 17 Nov 62
11. Broadening The Communications of Potential Chronic Schizophrenics, Nurses Res., 12:187-3, Summer 63

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10 April 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director, Office of Medical Services

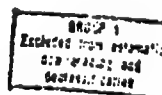
SUBJECT : Garrison and the Kennedy Assassination

ATTENTION : Dr. John M. Nichols

1. Dr. John Marshall Nichols, a University of Kansas pathologist, testified at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial that "photographic evidence of President Kennedy's assassination was 'compatible' with the theory that the fatal shot was fired from the front." In addition, Dr. Nichols has brought suit against the United States Government for release of information pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. Most of the information Dr. Nichols desires released pertains to the autopsy of President Kennedy. Dr. Nichols is believed to be preparing a book regarding the assassination.

2. Dr. John M. Nichols was born 28 March 1921 at Charleston, West Virginia. He received an AB degree from West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1942, and a PhD from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1950. From 1950 to 1951 he was employed as a Physiology Assistant, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; from 1951 to 1954 he was employed as a medical doctor, University of Liverpool, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England. Dr. Nichols was employed by the Department of Pathology, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, from May of 1955 through at least January of 1957. Newspaper reports indicate that he is currently employed as an Associate Professor of Pathology at the University of Kansas Medical School, Kansas City, Kansas and that he resides in the Kansas City suburb of Prairie Village.

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3. Additional checks indicate that in 1954 Dr. Nichols gave the following mailing address: Department of Pathology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. In addition, it seems probable that Dr. Nichols attended the Second International Congress of Endocrinology held in London on 17-24 August 1964.

4. We would appreciate any additional information that your office holds or may develop concerning Dr. Nichols. In particular, we are interested in information on Dr. Nichols' standing among his peers, any information on his social or professional contacts, and any reflections of his political views or associations.

[John H. Fort] 03
CI/R&A

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18 MAR 69 IN 17232

DIRECTOR

TYPIC AMWIDE

REF: WH/MIAMI 3223 (IN 17231)

IDENTITY A: MR. LLOYD J. COBB

BORN 19 JULY 1904; NEW ORLEANS

LAWYER, PARTNER COBB AND WRIGHT,

NEW ORLEANS

RESIDENCE

43253, 500 WOODBINE, METAIRIE, LOUISIANA

MR. COBB IS THE PRINCIPAL BACKER AND DEVELOPER
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART.

IDENTITY B: MR. PAUL A. FABRY

BORN IN HUNGARY (?) 19 JUNE 1919.

MANAGING DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL HOUSE,

NEW ORLEANS. RESIDENCE 1127 BOURBON

STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

SECRET Cobb granted covert security clearance 3 Oct 53
for use on private attorney's panel for OGC. Principal
client of Cobb & Wright is Helio Petroleum Corp.

Wm. George Helio, Jr. was president. He was considered
for a CSA in 1967 but request withdrawn because
he & sister considered immoral. Rumor linked
them to "the Helio" during trial
(over)

SECRET

Cobb testified in Shaw's behalf that he and Shaw were closely associated during the pre-assassination period, Shaw was in San Francisco at the time, Shaw was of good character, etc.

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18 MAR 69 IN 17231

TYPIC AMWIDE

REF: DIRECTOR 77481

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FOLLOWING BIO DATA OBTAINED FROM LOCAL WOBONE FIELD OFFICE THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW ORLEANS.

2. FILE: 19-126-S1/1.

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